

Paine (H. M.) 1867

Committee
Rhode Island
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Maine
Vermont

MANUAL OF REFERENCE

ON

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,

BY

H. M. PAINE, M. D.

1. Hartford
2. New Haven
3. Bridgeport
4. Fair Haven
5. Litchfield
6. Farmington
7. Meriden
8. Middletown
9. Danbury
10. New Britain
11. Southington
12. Waterbury
13. Shelton
14. Plainville
15. Wallingford
16. Northampton
17. Westfield
18. Springfield
19. Holyoke
20. Uxbridge
21. Attleboro
22. Needham
23. Cohasset
24. Weymouth
25. Boston
26. Cambridge
27. Lowell
28. Haverhill
29. Andover
30. Amesbury
31. Merrimack
32. Salem
33. Lynn
34. Boston
35. Cambridge
36. Lowell
37. Haverhill
38. Andover
39. Amesbury
40. Merrimack
41. Salem
42. Lynn
43. Boston
44. Cambridge
45. Lowell
46. Haverhill
47. Andover
48. Amesbury
49. Merrimack
50. Salem
51. Lynn
52. Boston
53. Cambridge
54. Lowell
55. Haverhill
56. Andover
57. Amesbury
58. Merrimack
59. Salem
60. Lynn
61. Boston
62. Cambridge
63. Lowell
64. Haverhill
65. Andover
66. Amesbury
67. Merrimack
68. Salem
69. Lynn
70. Boston
71. Cambridge
72. Lowell
73. Haverhill
74. Andover
75. Amesbury
76. Merrimack
77. Salem
78. Lynn
79. Boston
80. Cambridge
81. Lowell
82. Haverhill
83. Andover
84. Amesbury
85. Merrimack
86. Salem
87. Lynn
88. Boston
89. Cambridge
90. Lowell
91. Haverhill
92. Andover
93. Amesbury
94. Merrimack
95. Salem
96. Lynn
97. Boston
98. Cambridge
99. Lowell
100. Haverhill
101. Andover
102. Amesbury
103. Merrimack
104. Salem
105. Lynn
106. Boston
107. Cambridge
108. Lowell
109. Haverhill
110. Andover
111. Amesbury
112. Merrimack
113. Salem
114. Lynn
115. Boston
116. Cambridge
117. Lowell
118. Haverhill
119. Andover
120. Amesbury
121. Merrimack
122. Salem
123. Lynn
124. Boston
125. Cambridge
126. Lowell
127. Haverhill
128. Andover
129. Amesbury
130. Merrimack
131. Salem
132. Lynn
133. Boston
134. Cambridge
135. Lowell
136. Haverhill
137. Andover
138. Amesbury
139. Merrimack
140. Salem
141. Lynn
142. Boston
143. Cambridge
144. Lowell
145. Haverhill
146. Andover
147. Amesbury
148. Merrimack
149. Salem
150. Lynn
151. Boston
152. Cambridge
153. Lowell
154. Haverhill
155. Andover
156. Amesbury
157. Merrimack
158. Salem
159. Lynn
160. Boston
161. Cambridge
162. Lowell
163. Haverhill
164. Andover
165. Amesbury
166. Merrimack
167. Salem
168. Lynn
169. Boston
170. Cambridge
171. Lowell
172. Haverhill
173. Andover
174. Amesbury
175. Merrimack
176. Salem
177. Lynn
178. Boston
179. Cambridge
180. Lowell
181. Haverhill
182. Andover
183. Amesbury
184. Merrimack
185. Salem
186. Lynn
187. Boston
188. Cambridge
189. Lowell
190. Haverhill
191. Andover
192. Amesbury
193. Merrimack
194. Salem
195. Lynn
196. Boston
197. Cambridge
198. Lowell
199. Haverhill
200. Andover
201. Amesbury
202. Merrimack
203. Salem
204. Lynn
205. Boston
206. Cambridge
207. Lowell
208. Haverhill
209. Andover
210. Amesbury
211. Merrimack
212. Salem
213. Lynn
214. Boston
215. Cambridge
216. Lowell
217. Haverhill
218. Andover
219. Amesbury
220. Merrimack
221. Salem
222. Lynn
223. Boston
224. Cambridge
225. Lowell
226. Haverhill
227. Andover
228. Amesbury
229. Merrimack
230. Salem
231. Lynn
232. Boston
233. Cambridge
234. Lowell
235. Haverhill
236. Andover
237. Amesbury
238. Merrimack
239. Salem
240. Lynn
241. Boston
242. Cambridge
243. Lowell
244. Haverhill
245. Andover
246. Amesbury
247. Merrimack
248. Salem
249. Lynn
250. Boston
251. Cambridge
252. Lowell
253. Haverhill
254. Andover
255. Amesbury
256. Merrimack
257. Salem
258. Lynn
259. Boston
260. Cambridge
261. Lowell
262. Haverhill
263. Andover
264. Amesbury
265. Merrimack
266. Salem
267. Lynn
268. Boston
269. Cambridge
270. Lowell
271. Haverhill
272. Andover
273. Amesbury
274. Merrimack
275. Salem
276. Lynn
277. Boston
278. Cambridge
279. Lowell
280. Haverhill
281. Andover
282. Amesbury
283. Merrimack
284. Salem
285. Lynn
286. Boston
287. Cambridge
288. Lowell
289. Haverhill
290. Andover
291. Amesbury
292. Merrimack
293. Salem
294. Lynn
295. Boston
296. Cambridge
297. Lowell
298. Haverhill
299. Andover
300. Amesbury
301. Merrimack
302. Salem
303. Lynn
304. Boston
305. Cambridge
306. Lowell
307. Haverhill
308. Andover
309. Amesbury
310. Merrimack
311. Salem
312. Lynn
313. Boston
314. Cambridge
315. Lowell
316. Haverhill
317. Andover
318. Amesbury
319. Merrimack
320. Salem
321. Lynn
322. Boston
323. Cambridge
324. Lowell
325. Haverhill
326. Andover
327. Amesbury
328. Merrimack
329. Salem
330. Lynn
331. Boston
332. Cambridge
333. Lowell
334. Haverhill
335. Andover
336. Amesbury
337. Merrimack
338. Salem
339. Lynn
340. Boston
341. Cambridge
342. Lowell
343. Haverhill
344. Andover
345. Amesbury
346. Merrimack
347. Salem
348. Lynn
349. Boston
350. Cambridge
351. Lowell
352. Haverhill
353. Andover
354. Amesbury
355. Merrimack
356. Salem
357. Lynn
358. Boston
359. Cambridge
360. Lowell
361. Haverhill
362. Andover
363. Amesbury
364. Merrimack
365. Salem
366. Lynn
367. Boston
368. Cambridge
369. Lowell
370. Haverhill
371. Andover
372. Amesbury
373. Merrimack
374. Salem
375. Lynn
376. Boston
377. Cambridge
378. Lowell
379. Haverhill
380. Andover
381. Amesbury
382. Merrimack
383. Salem
384. Lynn
385. Boston
386. Cambridge
387. Lowell
388. Haverhill
389. Andover
390. Amesbury
391. Merrimack
392. Salem
393. Lynn
394. Boston
395. Cambridge
396. Lowell
397. Haverhill
398. Andover
399. Amesbury
400. Merrimack
401. Salem
402. Lynn
403. Boston
404. Cambridge
405. Lowell
406. Haverhill
407. Andover
408. Amesbury
409. Merrimack
410. Salem
411. Lynn
412. Boston
413. Cambridge
414. Lowell
415. Haverhill
416. Andover
417. Amesbury
418. Merrimack
419. Salem
420. Lynn
421. Boston
422. Cambridge
423. Lowell
424. Haverhill
425. Andover
426. Amesbury
427. Merrimack
428. Salem
429. Lynn
430. Boston
431. Cambridge
432. Lowell
433. Haverhill
434. Andover
435. Amesbury
436. Merrimack
437. Salem
438. Lynn
439. Boston
440. Cambridge
441. Lowell
442. Haverhill
443. Andover
444. Amesbury
445. Merrimack
446. Salem
447. Lynn
448. Boston
449. Cambridge
450. Lowell
451. Haverhill
452. Andover
453. Amesbury
454. Merrimack
455. Salem
456. Lynn
457. Boston
458. Cambridge
459. Lowell
460. Haverhill
461. Andover
462. Amesbury
463. Merrimack
464. Salem
465. Lynn
466. Boston
467. Cambridge
468. Lowell
469. Haverhill
470. Andover
471. Amesbury
472. Merrimack
473. Salem
474. Lynn
475. Boston
476. Cambridge
477. Lowell
478. Haverhill
479. Andover
480. Amesbury
481. Merrimack
482. Salem
483. Lynn
484. Boston
485. Cambridge
486. Lowell
487. Haverhill
488. Andover
489. Amesbury
490. Merrimack
491. Salem
492. Lynn
493. Boston
494. Cambridge
495. Lowell
496. Haverhill
497. Andover
498. Amesbury
499. Merrimack
500. Salem
501. Lynn
502. Boston
503. Cambridge
504. Lowell
505. Haverhill
506. Andover
507. Amesbury
508. Merrimack
509. Salem
510. Lynn
511. Boston
512. Cambridge
513. Lowell
514. Haverhill
515. Andover
516. Amesbury
517. Merrimack
518. Salem
519. Lynn
520. Boston
521. Cambridge
522. Lowell
523. Haverhill
524. Andover
525. Amesbury
526. Merrimack
527. Salem
528. Lynn
529. Boston
530. Cambridge
531. Lowell
532. Haverhill
533. Andover
534. Amesbury
535. Merrimack
536. Salem
537. Lynn
538. Boston
539. Cambridge
540. Lowell
541. Haverhill
542. Andover
543. Amesbury
544. Merrimack
545. Salem
546. Lynn
547. Boston
548. Cambridge
549. Lowell
550. Haverhill
551. Andover
552. Amesbury
553. Merrimack
554. Salem
555. Lynn
556. Boston
557. Cambridge
558. Lowell
559. Haverhill
560. Andover
561. Amesbury
562. Merrimack
563. Salem
564. Lynn
565. Boston
566. Cambridge
567. Lowell
568. Haverhill
569. Andover
570. Amesbury
571. Merrimack
572. Salem
573. Lynn
574. Boston
575. Cambridge
576. Lowell
577. Haverhill
578. Andover
579. Amesbury
580. Merrimack
581. Salem
582. Lynn
583. Boston
584. Cambridge
585. Lowell
586. Haverhill
587. Andover
588. Amesbury
589. Merrimack
590. Salem
591. Lynn
592. Boston
593. Cambridge
594. Lowell
595. Haverhill
596. Andover
597. Amesbury
598. Merrimack
599. Salem
600. Lynn
601. Boston
602. Cambridge
603. Lowell
604. Haverhill
605. Andover
606. Amesbury
607. Merrimack
608. Salem
609. Lynn
610. Boston
611. Cambridge
612. Lowell
613. Haverhill
614. Andover
615. Amesbury
616. Merrimack
617. Salem
618. Lynn
619. Boston
620. Cambridge
621. Lowell
622. Haverhill
623. Andover
624. Amesbury
625. Merrimack
626. Salem
627. Lynn
628. Boston
629. Cambridge
630. Lowell
631. Haverhill
632. Andover
633. Amesbury
634. Merrimack
635. Salem
636. Lynn
637. Boston
638. Cambridge
639. Lowell
640. Haverhill
641. Andover
642. Amesbury
643. Merrimack
644. Salem
645. Lynn
646. Boston
647. Cambridge
648. Lowell
649. Haverhill
650. Andover
651. Amesbury
652. Merrimack
653. Salem
654. Lynn
655. Boston
656. Cambridge
657. Lowell
658. Haverhill
659. Andover
660. Amesbury
661. Merrimack
662. Salem
663. Lynn
664. Boston
665. Cambridge
666. Lowell
667. Haverhill
668. Andover
669. Amesbury
670. Merrimack
671. Salem
672. Lynn
673. Boston
674. Cambridge
675. Lowell
676. Haverhill
677. Andover
678. Amesbury
679. Merrimack
680. Salem
681. Lynn
682. Boston
683. Cambridge
684. Lowell
685. Haverhill
686. Andover
687. Amesbury
688. Merrimack
689. Salem
690. Lynn
691. Boston
692. Cambridge
693. Lowell
694. Haverhill
695. Andover
696. Amesbury
697. Merrimack
698. Salem
699. Lynn
700. Boston
701. Cambridge
702. Lowell
703. Haverhill
704. Andover
705. Amesbury
706. Merrimack
707. Salem
708. Lynn
709. Boston
710. Cambridge
711. Lowell
712. Haverhill
713. Andover
714. Amesbury
715. Merrimack
716. Salem
717. Lynn
718. Boston
719. Cambridge
720. Lowell
721. Haverhill
722. Andover
723. Amesbury
724. Merrimack
725. Salem
726. Lynn
727. Boston
728. Cambridge
729. Lowell
730. Haverhill
731. Andover
732. Amesbury
733. Merrimack
734. Salem
735. Lynn
736. Boston
737. Cambridge
738. Lowell
739. Haverhill
740. Andover
741. Amesbury
742. Merrimack
743. Salem
744. Lynn
745. Boston
746. Cambridge
747. Lowell
748. Haverhill
749. Andover
750. Amesbury
751. Merrimack
752. Salem
753. Lynn
754. Boston
755. Cambridge
756. Lowell
757. Haverhill
758. Andover
759. Amesbury
760. Merrimack
761. Salem
762. Lynn
763. Boston
764. Cambridge
765. Lowell
766. Haverhill
767. Andover
768. Amesbury
769. Merrimack
770. Salem
771. Lynn
772. Boston
773. Cambridge
774. Lowell
775. Haverhill
776. Andover
777. Amesbury
778. Merrimack
779. Salem
780. Lynn
781. Boston
782. Cambridge
783. Lowell
784. Haverhill
785. Andover
786. Amesbury
787. Merrimack
788. Salem
789. Lynn
790. Boston
791. Cambridge
792. Lowell
793. Haverhill
794. Andover
795. Amesbury
796. Merrimack
797. Salem
798. Lynn
799. Boston
800. Cambridge
801. Lowell
802. Haverhill
803. Andover
804. Amesbury
805. Merrimack
806. Salem
807. Lynn
808. Boston
809. Cambridge
810. Lowell
811. Haverhill
812. Andover
813. Amesbury
814. Merrimack
815. Salem
816. Lynn
817. Boston
818. Cambridge
819. Lowell
820. Haverhill
821. Andover
822. Amesbury
823. Merrimack
824. Salem
825. Lynn
826. Boston
827. Cambridge
828. Lowell
829. Haverhill
830. Andover
831. Amesbury
832. Merrimack
833. Salem
834. Lynn
835. Boston
836. Cambridge
837. Lowell
838. Haverhill
839. Andover
840. Amesbury
841. Merrimack
842. Salem
843. Lynn
844. Boston
845. Cambridge
846. Lowell
847. Haverhill
848. Andover
849. Amesbury
850. Merrimack
851. Salem
852. Lynn
853. Boston
854. Cambridge
855. Lowell
856. Haverhill
857. Andover
858. Amesbury
859. Merrimack
860. Salem
861. Lynn
862. Boston
863. Cambridge
864. Lowell
865. Haverhill
866. Andover
867. Amesbury
868. Merrimack
869. Salem
870. Lynn
871. Boston
872. Cambridge
873. Lowell
874. Haverhill
875. Andover
876. Amesbury
877. Merrimack
878. Salem
879. Lynn
880. Boston
881. Cambridge
882. Lowell
883. Haverhill
884. Andover
885. Amesbury
886. Merrimack
887. Salem
888. Lynn
889. Boston
890. Cambridge
891. Lowell
892. Haverhill
893. Andover
894. Amesbury
895. Merrimack
896. Salem
897. Lynn
898. Boston
899. Cambridge
900. Lowell
901. Haverhill
902. Andover
903. Amesbury
904. Merrimack
905. Salem
906. Lynn
907. Boston
908. Cambridge
909. Lowell
910. Haverhill
911. Andover
912. Amesbury
913. Merrimack
914. Salem
915. Lynn
916. Boston
917. Cambridge
918. Lowell
919. Haverhill
920. Andover
921. Amesbury
922. Merrimack
923. Salem
924. Lynn
925. Boston
926. Cambridge
927. Lowell
928. Haverhill
929. Andover
930. Amesbury
931. Merrimack
932. Salem
933. Lynn
934. Boston
935. Cambridge
936. Lowell
937. Haverhill
938. Andover
939. Amesbury
940. Merrimack
941. Salem
942. Lynn
943. Boston
944. Cambridge
945. Lowell
946. Haverhill
947. Andover
948. Amesbury
949. Merrimack
950. Salem
951. Lynn
952. Boston
953. Cambridge
954. Lowell
955. Haverhill
956. Andover
957. Amesbury
958. Merrimack
959. Salem
960. Lynn
961. Boston
962. Cambridge
963. Lowell
964. Haverhill
965. Andover
966. Amesbury
967. Merrimack
968. Salem
969. Lynn
970. Boston
971. Cambridge
972. Lowell
973. Haverhill
974. Andover
975. Amesbury
976. Merrimack
977. Salem
978. Lynn
979. Boston
980. Cambridge
981. Lowell
982. Haverhill
983. Andover
984. Amesbury
985. Merrimack
986. Salem
987. Lynn
988. Boston
989. Cambridge
990. Lowell
991. Haverhill
992. Andover
993. Amesbury
994. Merrimack
995. Salem
996. Lynn
997. Boston
998. Cambridge
999. Lowell
1000. Haverhill
1001. Andover
1002. Amesbury
1003. Merrimack
1004. Salem
1005. Lynn
1006. Boston
1007. Cambridge
1008. Lowell
1009. Haverhill
1010. Andover
1011. Amesbury
1012. Merrimack
1013. Salem
1014. Lynn
1015. Boston
1016. Cambridge
1017. Lowell
1018. Haverhill
1019. Andover
1020. Amesbury
1021. Merrimack
1022. Salem
1023. Lynn
1024. Boston
1025. Cambridge
1026. Lowell
1027. Haverhill
1028. Andover
1029. Amesbury
1030. Merrimack
1031. Salem
1032. Lynn
1033. Boston
1034. Cambridge
1035. Lowell
1036. Haverhill
1037. Andover
1038. Amesbury
1039. Merrimack
1040. Salem
1041. Lynn
1042. Boston
1043. Cambridge
1044. Lowell
1045. Haverhill
1046. Andover
1047. Amesbury
1048. Merrimack
1049. Salem
1050. Lynn
1051. Boston
1052. Cambridge
1053. Lowell
1054. Haverhill
1055. Andover
1056. Amesbury
1057. Merrimack
1058. Salem
1059. Lynn
1060. Boston
1061. Cambridge
1062. Lowell
1063. Haverhill
1064. Andover
1065. Amesbury
1066. Merrimack
1067. Salem
1068. Lynn
1069. Boston
1070. Cambridge
1071. Lowell
1072. Haverhill
1073. Andover
1074. Amesbury
1075. Merrimack
1076. Salem
1077. Lynn
1078. Boston
1079. Cambridge
1080. Lowell
1081. Haverhill
1082. Andover
1083. Amesbury
1084. Merrimack
1085. Salem
1086. Lynn
1087. Boston
1088. Cambridge
1089. Lowell
1090. Haverhill
1091. Andover
1092. Amesbury
1093. Merrimack
1094. Salem
1095. Lynn
1096. Boston
1097. Cambridge
1098. Lowell
1099. Haverhill
1100. Andover
1101. Amesbury
1102. Merrimack
1103. Salem
1104. Lynn
1105. Boston
1106. Cambridge
1107. Lowell
1108. Haverhill
1109. Andover
1110. Amesbury
1111. Merrimack
1112. Salem
1113. Lynn
1114. Boston
1115. Cambridge
1116. Lowell
1117. Haverhill
1118. Andover
1119. Amesbury
1120. Merrimack
1121. Salem
1122. Lynn
1123. Boston
1124. Cambridge
1125. Lowell
1126. Haverhill
1127. Andover
1128. Amesbury
1129. Merrimack
1130. Salem
1131. Lynn
1132. Boston
1133. Cambridge
1134. Lowell
1135. Haverhill
1136. Andover
1137. Amesbury
1138. Merrimack
1139. Salem
1140. Lynn
1141. Boston
1142. Cambridge
1143. Lowell
1144. Haverhill
1145. Andover
1146. Amesbury
1147. Merrimack
1148. Salem
1149. Lynn
1150. Boston
1151. Cambridge
1152. Lowell
1153. Haverhill
1154. Andover
1155. Amesbury
1156. Merrimack
1157. Salem
1158. Lynn
1159. Boston
1160. Cambridge
1161. Lowell
1162. Haverhill
1163. Andover
1164. Amesbury
1165. Merrimack
1166. Salem
1167. Lynn
1168. Boston
1169. Cambridge
1170. Lowell
1171. Haverhill
1172. Andover
1173. Amesbury
1174. Merrimack
1175. Salem
1176. Lynn
1177. Boston
1178. Cambridge
1179. Lowell
1180. Haverhill
1181. Andover
1182. Amesbury
1183. Merrimack
1184. Salem
1185. Lynn
1186. Boston
1187. Cambridge
1188. Lowell
1189. Haverhill
1190. Andover
1191. Amesbury
1192. Merrimack
1193. Salem
1194. Lynn
1195. Boston
1196. Cambridge
1197. Lowell
1198. Haverhill
1199. Andover
1200. Amesbury
1201. Merrimack
1202. Salem
1203. Lynn
1204. Boston
1205. Cambridge
1206. Lowell
1207. Haverhill
1208. Andover
1209. Amesbury
1210. Merrimack
1211. Salem
1212. Lynn
1213. Boston
1214. Cambridge
1215. Lowell
1216. Haverhill
1217. Andover
1218. Amesbury
1219. Merrimack
1220. Salem
1221. Lynn
1222. Boston
1223. Cambridge
1224. Lowell
1225. Haverhill
1226. Andover
1227. Amesbury
1228. Merrimack
1229. Salem
1230. Lynn
1231. Boston
1232. Cambridge
1233. Lowell
1234. Haverhill
1235. Andover
1236. Amesbury
1237. Merrimack
1238. Salem
1239. Lynn
1240. Boston
1241. Cambridge
1242. Lowell
1243. Haverhill
1244. Andover
1245. Amesbury
1246. Merrimack
1247. Salem
1248. Lynn
1249. Boston
1250. Cambridge
1251. Lowell
1252. Haverhill
1253. Andover
1254. Amesbury
1255. Merrimack
1256. Salem
1257. Lynn
1258. Boston
1259. Cambridge
1260. Lowell
1261. Haverhill
1262. Andover
1263. Amesbury
1264. Merrimack
1265. Salem
1266. Lynn
1267. Boston
1268. Cambridge
1269. Lowell
1270. Haverhill
1271. Andover
1272. Amesbury
1273. Merrimack
1274. Salem
1275. Lynn
1276. Boston
1277. Cambridge
1278. Lowell
1279. Haverhill
1280. Andover
1281. Amesbury
1282. Merrimack
1283. Salem
1284. Lynn
1285. Boston
1286. Cambridge
1287. Lowell
1288. Haverhill
1289. Andover
1290. Amesbury
1291. Merrimack
1292. Salem
1293. Lynn
1294. Boston
1295. Cambridge
1296. Lowell
1297. Haverhill
1298. Andover
1299. Amesbury
1300. Merrimack
1301. Salem
1302. Lynn
1303. Boston
1304. Cambridge
1305. Lowell
1306. Haverhill
1307. Andover
1308. Amesbury
1309. Merrimack
1310. Salem
1311. Lynn
1312. Boston
1313. Cambridge
1314. Lowell
1315. Haverhill
1316. Andover
1317. Amesbury
1318. Merrimack
1319. Salem
1320. Lynn
1321. Boston
1322. Cambridge
1323. Lowell
1324. Haverhill
1325. Andover
1326. Amesbury
1327. Merrimack
1328. Salem
1329. Lynn
1330. Boston
1331. Cambridge
1332. Lowell
1333. Haverhill
1334. Andover
1335. Amesbury
1336. Merrimack
1337. Salem
1338. Lynn
1339. Boston
1340. Cambridge
1341. Lowell
1342. Haverhill
1343. Andover
1344. Amesbury
1345. Merrimack
1346. Salem
1347. Lynn
1348. Boston
1349. Cambridge
1350. Lowell
1351. Haverhill
1352. Andover
1353. Amesbury
1354. Merrimack
1355. Salem
1356. Lynn
1357. Boston
1358. Cambridge
1359. Lowell
1360. Haverhill
1361. Andover
1362. Amesbury
1363. Merrimack
1364. Salem
1365. Lynn
1366. Boston
1367. Cambridge
1368. Lowell
1369. Haverhill
1370. Andover
1371. Amesbury
1372. Merrimack
1373. Salem
1374. Lynn
1375. Boston
1376. Cambridge
1377. Lowell
1378. Haverhill
1379. Andover
1380. Amesbury
1381. Merrimack
1382. Salem
1383. Lynn
1384. Boston
1385. Cambridge
1386. Lowell
1387. Haverhill
1388. Andover
1389. Amesbury
1390. Merrimack
1391. Salem
1392. Lynn
1393. Boston
1394. Cambridge
1395. Lowell
1396. Haverhill
1397. Andover
1398. Amesbury
1399. Merrimack
1400. Salem
1401. Lynn
1402. Boston
1403. Cambridge
1404. Lowell
1405. Haverhill
1406. Andover
1407. Amesbury
1408. Merrimack
1409. Salem
1410. Lynn
1411. Boston
1412. Cambridge
1413. Lowell
1414. Haverhill
1415. Andover
1416. Amesbury
1417. Merrimack
1418. Salem
1419. Lynn
1420. Boston
1421. Cambridge
1422. Lowell
1423. Haverhill
1424. Andover
1425. Amesbury
1426. Merrimack
1427. Salem
1428. Lynn
1429. Boston
1430. Cambridge
1431. Lowell
1432. Haverhill
1433. Andover
1434. Amesbury
1435. Merrimack
1436. Salem
1437. Lynn
1438. Boston
1439. Cambridge
1440. Lowell
1441. Haverhill
1442. Andover
1443. Amesbury
1444. Merrimack
1445. Salem
1446. Lynn
1447. Boston
1448. Cambridge
1449. Lowell
1450. Haverhill
1451. Andover
1452. Amesbury
1453. Merrimack
1454. Salem
1455. Lynn
1456. Boston
1457. Cambridge
1458. Lowell
1459. Haverhill
1460. Andover
1461. Amesbury
1462. Merrimack
1463. Salem
1464. Lynn
1465. Boston
1466. Cambridge
1467. Lowell
1468. Haverhill
1469. Andover
1470. Amesbury
1471. Merrimack
1472. Salem
1473. Lynn
1474. Boston
1475. Cambridge
1476. Lowell
1477. Haverhill
1478. Andover
1479. Amesbury
1480. Merrimack
1481. Salem
1482. Lynn
1483. Boston
1484. Cambridge
1485. Lowell
1486. Haverhill
1487. Andover
1488. Amesbury
1489. Merrimack
1490. Salem
1491. Lynn
1492. Boston
1493. Cambridge
1494. Lowell
1495. Haverhill
1496. Andover
1497. Amesbury
1498. Merrimack
1499. Salem
1500. Lynn
1501. Boston
1502. Cambridge
1503. Lowell
1504. Haverhill
1505. Andover
1506. Amesbury
1507. Merrimack
1508. Salem
1509. Lynn
1510. Boston
1511. Cambridge
1512. Lowell
1513. Haverhill
1514. Andover
1515. Amesbury
1516. Merrimack
1517. Salem
1518. Lynn
1

DR. H. M. PAINE,

104 State Street

ALBANY, N. Y.

MANUAL OF REFERENCE

ON

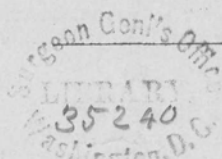
EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,

ITS CAUSES,

PREVENTION, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT,

BY

H. M. PAINE, M. D.



ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS
1866.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
I. ATMOSPHERIC CAUSES,	3
1. Sudden variations of temperature,.....	3
2. Deleterious gases,.....	4
3. Disinfectants,	4
4. Ventilation—Unventilated sewers,.....	6
II. CAUSES AFFECTING THE NERVOUS AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS,....	7
1. Personal cleanliness,.....	7
2. Depressing passions,.....	7
3. Excessive mental and physical labor,	7
4. Imperfect digestion,.....	7
5. Excessive use of alcoholic stimulants,	8
6. Drinking water,.....	8
7. Warning,	9
8. Prophylactics,.....	9
III. TREATMENT,	9
1. Premonitory symptoms,.....	9
2. Symptoms of epidemic or sporadic cholera,	10
3. External adjuvants,.....	11
4. Internal treatment,.....	11
5. Precautionary measures,.....	12
IV. DIET,.....	12
V. ALLOPATHIC TESTIMONY TO THE SUPERIORITY OF HOMEO- PATHIC TREATMENT,	13

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

Numerous germs of animal and vegetable life exist in the air, earth, and water, which remain latent for an indefinite period, but which, when subjected to influences favorable to their development and growth, immediately germinate and multiply with great rapidity. Recent microscopic investigations indicate that these germs are the primal causes of various diseases, among which intermittent fever and cholera may especially be mentioned. As we have learned by sad experience, what the conditions are which favor the development of cholera, we are able, in a measure, by proper sanitary regulations, to prevent the appearance and check the progress of this terrible scourge.

Observation and experience have demonstrated that influences which enervate the system, diminishing its vitality, *depressing* influences so called, favor the development of cholera. These influences may be properly classified and enumerated as follows:

Atmospheric Causes.—1. Sudden variations of temperature. 2. Deleterious gases, arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

Causes affecting the Nervous and Digestive Systems.—1. Depressing passions. 2. Excessive mental or physical labor. 3. Imperfect digestion. 4. Excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

I. ATMOSPHERIC CAUSES.

1. *Sudden variations of temperature.*—It is well known that a greater number of cases occur in the night, especially toward morning. This is doubtless traceable to a decrease of temperature which always occurs in the early morning

hours. It is well, therefore, to observe the following suggestions:

Avoid sleeping under or near an open window. Close out-door windows in sleeping apartments at night. Secure ventilation by allowing an unobstructed circulation of air into halls or adjoining unoccupied apartments.

Do not sit on damp ground or grass, on stone steps or seats.

Maintain the natural temperature of the body by sufficient clothing. A sudden check of perspiration strongly predisposes to an attack of the disease, hence the importance of wearing flannel next to the skin. If woolen flannel produces too great irritation, wear it over silk or cotton, or during the heat of summer wear cotton flannel. A broad flannel bandage should be worn around the abdomen. This is especially important in case of threatened invasion of the disease.

When heated, never remain in a cool place or in a current of air.

Keep the feet dry and warm.

In cool, damp weather, keep a fire in the room you usually occupy.

2. *Deleterious gases.*—These are produced chiefly by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. Unless concentrated they do not produce prompt or severe effects. In order to guard against them,

Avoid crowded assemblies and sleeping apartments. The disease prevails chiefly in crowded dwellings, ships, prisons and camps. It seldom appears in dwellings occupied by a single family.

Avoid the neighborhood of every kind of unpleasant odor, uncleanness and filth.

Cleanliness repels, while neglect and impurity invite the disease.

3. *Disinfectants.*—The following disinfectants are easily available for the suppression of noxious gases, so fatal to health and life:

Two pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in a

pailful of water, poured into a vault, will prevent the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas for some time, and generally will be sufficient to remove all offensive odors.

A layer of equal parts of pulverized charcoal and ground plaster, with the addition of one-eighth part of copperas, will prevent the escape of all noxious odor from any decomposing substance.

One pound of nitrate of lead dissolved in a pailful of water, is well adapted to purify sinks, sink-drains and vaults. If these fail, chloride of lime or chloride of zinc are always effectual, and may be freely used in vaults and upon other collections of refuse: the former should be used sparingly in occupied sleeping apartments.

These substances are not expensive, and will effectually destroy all offensive smells. The quantity to be used, and the permanency of effect will depend upon local conditions in each case.

Dr. A. BURT, of this city, recommends the following as the best and cheapest disinfectants in use:

"The first preparation is called the *sulphuric acid mixture*. Take sulphuric acid, forty-five parts; water, twenty-one parts, being by measure for both; mix thoroughly, and when cold put in strong glass bottles (if to be kept for future use) with accurately ground stoppers. Half a fluid ounce of this mixture is to be used for each package of the common salt mixture. The common salt mixture is made of fine well dried common salt, 1,800 parts; binocide of manganese, 1,875 parts; to be well mixed and put up in packages, each containing 195 grains of the mixture. One of these packages placed in a plate or saucer, and thoroughly mixed with a half fluid ounce of the sulphuric acid mixture, is to be placed in the room to be disinfected; may remain for twelve or twenty-four hours, and be repeated every week or oftener, according to the necessities of the room. All rooms thus disinfected should be well ventilated before being used. Each package will yield about 57 cubic inches of chlorine. This quantity, when thus liberated gradually, in a space containing 15,000 or 30,000 times its volume of air, is borne without inconvenience by persons generally, and is not injurious even in pulmonary diseases. Very much, however, depends upon the ventilation of the apartments where it is to be used, and no absolute rules of application can be laid down, except that it should never be used in such quantities as to produce discomfort or bronchial irritation to occupants of the apartments.

"Sulphuric acid and binocide of manganese can be obtain-

ed at every drug store at very small expense, and as the other ingredients are always at hand, a small amount of money will furnish every family with one of the best disinfectants in use."

4. *Ventilation*.—The following extract is taken from a work on cholera recently published by Dr. C. DUNHAM, of New York. It is so relevant and important I quote entire:

"*Unventilated Sewers*.—The sewers receive the refuse from our houses. If the sewers were properly constructed, this refuse would never stagnate in them. But even so, decomposition of organic matter must continually go on in them, evolving noxious gases. To prevent these gases from flowing back into the houses through the waste and soil pipes, stench-traps are placed in these pipes. They consist of an elbow formed in the pipe, and in which water remains, constituting a barrier to the backward flow of the gases. But this is an effective barrier only so long as the gases are subjected to no upward pressure. If the gases be subjected to such pressure, they bubble up through the water in the trap, and pass into the house through the outlets of bathtubs, wash-basins and closets.

"Now, it is notorious that in many instances no provision is made for the outlet of gases from the sewers. The gases accumulate, and, by this accumulation and by the heat evolved in their generation, they become subjected to pressure. They bubble up through the stench-trap, and pervade the house. Thus, *our houses ventilate our sewers!* Our refuse is discharged into the sewers, only that it may there be converted into poisonous gases, and be received again, in that form, into our houses. The more completely, under these circumstances, a house is provided with the "modern conveniences," the more deadly a habitation it is! There are houses in Fifth avenue and in Twenty-third street which have illustrated these facts by the sad experience of their inmates.

"In many houses there are, besides the main stench-trap already described, secondary traps under each basin, closet or sink. In these cases, the portion of pipe intervening between the main and the secondary traps, becomes a 'closed chamber,' in which the poisonous gases forced up from the sewer are confined. Any increase of temperature, even the varying heat of the house, will expand these gases, and cause them to bubble up through the secondary traps, and into the house, as before.

"These most serious dangers may all be obviated by *ventilating* the sewers or the waste-pipes. The latter can be done for himself by every householder. It is only necessary

to connect with his waste or soil pipe, just below the uppermost trap, a small pipe, which shall be led up through the roof, and shall open into the atmosphere, allowing the gases to escape. This will prevent any pressure of gases below the traps. Personal observation and experience have convinced us of the great value of this ventilation of waste pipes. On a large scale, ventilation of sewers in English towns has reduced the mortality from typhus to one-half its former amount.

"It should be noted that, as many of the predisposing causes of cholera are the same as those of typhus and of diphtheria, so preventives of the former are also preventives of the latter hardly less deadly maladies."

Thoroughly ventilate all parts of dwellings, especially sleeping apartments.

Keep cellars scrupulously clean, well ventilated and white-washed, and speedily remove from them all decaying animal and vegetable matter.

II. CAUSES AFFECTING THE NERVOUS AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS.

1. *Personal cleanliness.*—Cleanliness of the body is of the highest importance. Bathing the surface of the body once or twice a week is sufficient to promote health. Cold bathing is admissible only in the morning; warm bathing or dry friction at any time. Excessive bathing involves loss of bodily vigor, and thus predisposes to cholera.

2. *Depressing passions.*—Mental agitation and undue indulgence of the passions should be avoided. Let not fear of the disease be encouraged by dwelling upon its alarming features, or allowing it to become a frequent subject of conversation. Do not worry about your health more than usual, or imagine that every slight digression from your ordinary habits indicates an attack of the disease.

3. *Excessive, mental and physical labor.*—Depression and debility resulting from exhaustive labor, mental or physical, frequently induces the disease.

Be sure to avail yourself of all needed rest. Observe regularity in hours of sleep.

4. *Imperfect digestion.*—Continue your ordinary diet,

observing moderation in the use of vegetables and fruits. Avoid eating any kind of food, especially fruit, late in the evening or at night.

Regularity in the hours of eating is important.

Articles known to be difficult of digestion, and to derange the action of the stomach and bowels, are to be scrupulously avoided. Pork, in any form, should not be eaten. Beef and mutton are far preferable.

Avoid raw or wilted vegetables, cabbage raw or cooked, new potatoes, spinach, rhubarb, pickles, salads, unripe, stale and acid fruits.

Abstain from all kinds of ale, lager beer, cider, adulterated sodas, lemonade and acid drinks.

Partake freely of wholesome food. Do not fast. Undue abstinence, especially from animal food, strongly predisposes the system to the disease.

5. *Excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.* — Do not establish the habit of taking alcoholic drinks as a safeguard. If accustomed to the use of wine, spirits or tobacco, give them up gradually. Four or six weeks is a sufficient time in which to break off the use of alcoholic stimulants or tobacco.

6. *Drinking water*, when impregnated with lime and other mineral substances, especially when contaminated with decomposing organic matter, is a frequent source of the disease. The connection between water rendered impure by decomposing animal or vegetable matter, and cholera, is established by the most irrefragable evidence, which can be adduced to an indefinite extent. Danger from both these sources may be avoided by using filtered rain water.*

*In this connection, I cheerfully recommend a rain and river water filter, KIMZIE'S patent, manufactured at Rochester. Having had an experience of seven or eight years in the daily use of one of these articles, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the residents of Albany as an effectual purifier of the water with which this city is at present supplied.

7. *Warning*.—Avoid all drugs, nostrums, and especially “Cholera Specifics.” Opium, laudanum and paregoric should be administered only by the advice of a physician.

If the bowels are constipated, do not take purgative medicines. Homœopathic remedies, aided by a carefully regulated diet, will usually afford prompt relief.

For the slightest disorder of the bowels, send at once for your family physician. Do not trust the ordinary domestic remedies, except when you cannot obtain the services of a physician, or until his arrival.

8. *Prophylactics*.—*Cuprum* and *veratrum** are found by repeated trials to be safe and reliable prophylactics. They may be taken in alternation, a dose morning and evening. Each remedy may be continued two or three days. A tea-spoonful of *flowers of sulphur*, worn in the stockings, is also recommended.

III. TREATMENT.

1. *Premonitory symptoms*.—Cholera is a preventible disease. In its early stages it is always curable. In the last stage it is frequently curable, provided the previous habits of the patient have been conducive to health. The treatment of cholera is quite as successful as that of any other zymotic disease.

When cholera is epidemic, many cases occur in which the following symptoms are the most prominent:

Headache and confusion of the head, coated tongue, unpleasant taste, faintness in the stomach, slight nausea, loss of appetite, prostration of strength, slight tendency to diarrhœa, and sensation of relaxation and fatigue.

These premonitory symptoms usually continue two or three days. They require immediate attention, lest the disease proceed to a full development. The patient should at once seek advice of a homœopathic physician.

*Paper boxes containing eight remedies, including those above mentioned, with plain printed directions on each vial, prepared expressly for families, and persons traveling, can be obtained of any homœopathic physician.

Remedies administered in compliance with his instructions will promptly arrest the disease in its inception. In the absence of such advice *nux vomica* and *mercurius** may be given in alternation, at intervals of from two to four hours, as the symptoms require. The patient is seldom required to give up his usual occupation. He should, moreover, observe the foregoing suggestions in regard to diet and clothing, especially the use of the flannel wrapper around the abdomen.

2. *Symptoms of epidemic or sporadic cholera.*—If the disease proceeds to complete development, its presence is unmistakably determined by the following symptoms :

Copious, frequent and often painless watery evacuations from the bowels, at first usually bilious and quite offensive, but soon becoming odorless, and assuming the character of the peculiar rice-water discharges.

Excessive thirst, accompanied by copious and forcible vomiting, greatly aggravated by even a small quantity of any fluid taken into the stomach.

Sensation of faintness, weight, sinking or burning in the stomach, and in the bowels. Flatulent rumbling in the stomach and abdomen.

Sensation of suffocative pain and oppression in the chest, with rapid and labored respiration.

Thick, pasty coating on the tongue. Coldness of the tongue.

Face and lips, blue and cold. Sunken appearance of the eyes.

Coldness, dampness, blueness, and wrinkled appearance of the skin.

Cramps and spasms in the chest, abdomen and extremities, with coldness of the whole surface of the body.

Excessive prostration of strength.

Diminished secretion of urine.

Hoarseness of the voice, and extreme restlessness.

Although there is great diversity of opinion respecting the pathology of cholera, one of the essential features of the disease, in a large majority of cases, is supposed to be an accumulation of blood in the internal organs, chiefly congestion of the abdominal veins, and to so great an extent that

*See note, page 9.

the serum or watery part of the blood flows off in the form of the peculiar rice-water discharges. Accordingly, the medical treatment, as well as all the external adjuvants, should tend to the production of an equal and natural circulation in all parts of the system. Therefore,

3. *External adjuvants.*—The patient should be placed in bed immediately, and be covered with thick cotton comfortables. Woolen blankets may be placed over the cotton if necessary. Bottles of hot water should be applied to the feet, and sides of the body, in order to secure an equal and uniform circulation throughout the system, which will be indicated by warmth of the extremities and a gentle warm perspiration. Absolute rest in the recumbent position should be maintained, and the warm applications should be continued until the tendency to diarrhoea is entirely relieved.

Vigorous friction applied to the limbs, without removing the coverings, is highly beneficial. Warm, dry flannel, or flannel moistened with warm spirits and water, or the dry hand, may be employed. The external application of camphor and patent lotions of every description are to be avoided.

4. *Internal treatment.*—Send at once for a physician. Until his arrival observe the following directions:

The appropriate remedy to be given first is *spirits of camphor*. Drop ten drops upon a piece of sugar; dissolve the sugar in ten tea-spoonfuls of water, and give one tea-spoonful of the solution at intervals of from five to fifteen minutes, as the symptoms require.

As soon as the faintness and excessive prostration is somewhat relieved, or when the solution is all taken, give the patient *ceratrum*, *cuprum* and *arsenicum*,* at intervals of ten to thirty minutes, the intervals between the doses, depending upon the urgency of the symptoms. As a gen-

* See note, page 9

eral rule, when an improvement takes place, the intervals between the doses should be lengthened.

The patient usually suffers quite as intensely from excessive thirst as from any other symptom. It is not in the least allayed by copious draughts of cold water or any other fluid, but is rather aggravated thereby. The most effectual relief may be obtained from small pieces of ice placed in the mouth and allowed to melt slowly.

5. *Precautionary measures.*— When action of the bowels takes place, the patient should not rise from bed, as the exercise and change of position would increase the diarrhœa, and lest the removal of the covering should produce a chill. The evacuations should be immediately removed from the room and the house, and the utensils should be cleansed by scalding and by the use of some one of the disinfecting fluids before mentioned. It is doubtless true that the dejections become a very frequent source of communicating the disease. On this account several authors recommend the immediate burial in the earth, to the depth of one or two feet, of all substances vomited or purged. When convenient, this plan may be adopted. It is probable, however, that the free use of one or more of the disinfecting fluids, previously recommended on page 5, will effectually neutralize their contagious properties.

IV. DIET.

As soon as the nausea and vomiting are sufficiently controlled to enable the patient to bear nourishment, he may be permitted to partake, at first very sparingly, of beef, mutton, or chicken tea, seasoned only with salt, and with light bread or cracker broken up in the broth. When the stomach is unable to bear liquid nourishment, dry, light bread or cracker may be eaten frequently, in small quantities. Toast water may be given for a drink. Boiled rice, or corn-starch may be allowed as soon as the appetite calls for a more generous diet, to be followed in a few days by ordinary articles of food. Oysters, eggs and acid food are inadmissible.

V. SUPERIORITY OF HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Allopathic testimony.—The success of homœopathic treatment of cholera is now well known and acknowledged throughout the civilized world. Statistical evidence of the most undoubted correctness has fully established the claims of this system to superiority over all other methods of practice. The following testimony is gathered not alone from homœopathic sources; most of it is contributed by distinguished men who are not patrons of homœopathy. Allopathists ought clearly to give credence to statements made by members of their own school.

The following extracts are taken from the writings of Drs. SHIPMAN, WALKER, LIPPE and DUNHAM, chiefly from the latter.

In Paris, in 1848-50, Dr. TESSIER, in the hospital St. Marguerite (Hotel Dieu annexe), treated cholera patients in his wards homœopathically. The general report made, not by TESSIER, but by allopathists, gives for *his* wards a mortality from cholera of $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while in the other wards and hospitals the mortality was 57 per cent.

The Hon. ALEXIS EUSTAVIEVE, the Russian Consul-General, reports in Russia homœopathically 1,270 patients, 1,162 were saved, and only 108 lost, showing a mortality of only 9 per cent.

These facts are derived from the reports of Admiral MORDOINOW, then President of the Imperial Council, who affirms that not a single death had occurred when homœopathic treatment was resorted to in the incipient symptoms of cholera, and that it was remarkable that all the patients cured by homœopathy regained in a very short time their former health and strength; while those who survived the other treatment were left in a state of weakness which lasted several months, and but too often terminated in another disease, which finally proved fatal. The mortality under the allopathic treatment may be set down as about 40 per cent, while under homœopathy below 10 per cent.

Dr. GERTZEL, of Vienna, and Dr. F. F. QUIN, now a venerable and distinguished practitioner in London, treated cholera in Tischnowitz, Moravia, in 1831. At the close of the epidemic, a report was made to the Austrian government by the Inspector. It concludes as follows:

"The proportion of deaths compared with other places in which the epidemic raged, was small. The homœopathic

treatment, which was carried out to a great extent by Dr. GERSTEL, was the cause of this favorable result.

(Signed) "DR. VICTOR MEKARSKY VON MERK."

"K. K. Inspector."

In 1836 cholera visited Vienna a second time. The practice of homœopathy was at that time forbidden in Austria, but permission was obtained to open a homœopathic cholera hospital. I state the result in the words of Mr. WILDE, of Dublin, the distinguished aural and opthalmic surgeon, who is no friend of homœopathy. He says (Austria and its Institutions, p. 275):

"Upon comparing the report made (by the government inspector, who visited the hospital daily) of the treatment of cholera in this hospital with that of the same epidemic in the other hospitals of Vienna at a similar time, it appeared that while *two-thirds* of those treated by Dr. FLEISCHMAN (homœopathic) *recovered*, *two-thirds* of those treated by the ordinary methods, in other hospitals, *died*. This very extraordinary result led Count KOLOWRAI, Minister of the Interior, to repeal the law relative to the practice of homœopathy."

Thus, the very fact that the practice of homœopathy has been sanctioned by law, in Austria, since 1836, is an eternal monument and testimony to the superior success of the homœopathic treatment of cholera.

"In 1854, in Great Britain, government established a medical council to gather returns of the mortality of cholera under every method, and to report to Parliament.

"When the report was submitted to the House of Commons, it was noticed that the returns of the homœopathic practitioners and of the London Homœopathic Hospital were not included in it. The House of Commons thereupon called for these rejected returns, and they were presented in a separate report, entitled 'Return to an address of Hon. House of Commons, dated May 17, 1855; for — copies of any letters; * * * together with copies of any returns that have been rejected by the medical council.'

"This return gives the statistics of the London Homœopathic Hospital, attested by Dr. McLoughlin, an eminent allopathic physician, who was government inspector of cholera hospitals, by appointment of the same medical council which rejected the returns!

"The mortality of cholera in the homœopathic hospital was 16.4 per cent.

"Under allopathic treatment, during the same epidemic, the medical council's return to Parliament gives the mortality as 59.2 per cent."

In a public letter contained in the report of the

Homœopathic Hospital, and addressed to one of the physicians of this hospital, Dr. McLOUGHLIN (government inspector) says (see return to House of Commons):

"You are aware that I went to your hospital prepossessed against the homœopathic system; that you had in me, in your camp, an enemy, rather than a friend. * * * That there may be no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add that all I saw were true cases of cholera, in the various stages of the disease; and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under any other.

"In conclusion, I must repeat to you what I have already told you, and what I have told every one with whom I have conversed, that, although an allopath by principle, education and practice, yet, was it the will of Providence to afflict me with cholera, and to deprive me of the power of prescribing for myself, I would rather be in the hands of a homœopathic than an allopathic prescriber.

"I cannot suppose that anything I have said above can be of value to the homœopathic system; but such as it is, you are at full liberty to make what use you please of this letter."

"From 1831 to 1848 the mortality of cholera patients treated by the ordinary "regular," or allopathic treatment, *at their own houses*, throughout Europe, was one in two and a half cases, or more than 39 per cent. In hospital practice, during the same period, and under the same method, the mortality was one in one and a half cases, or more than 57 per cent.

"During the same period, the mortality of patients treated at their own houses, by homœopathic physicians, was one death in 11 cases, or a little more than 9 per cent.

"In homœopathic hospitals, the mortality was one in 3 1-12 cases, or a little more than 33 per cent.

"In the epidemic of last year in Smyrna, the deaths under allopathic treatment were 50 per cent; under homœopathic treatment, 8 per cent.

"In the city of New York in 1832, the mortality under allopathic practice was: in hospitals 50 per cent; in private practice, 33 per cent.

"In 1849, the mortality under allopathic practice was, in hospitals, 53.7 per cent; in private practice, 34.7 per cent.

"During this epidemic in New York, the aggregate mortality under homœopathic treatment, under many disadvantages, was 15 per cent.

"In Cincinnati, during the epidemic of 1849, Drs. PLUTE and EHRMANN treated 1,116 cases with but 35 deaths; in

addition to this they treated 1,350 cases of cholera or diarrhoea, without a single death."

Dr. WALKER publishes the following summary :

"Calculating the general mortality over all civilized countries, from an immense number of statistics collected by allopathic writers, the ratio of deaths is just one-half. According to their own statements, it seems to make very little difference what remedies were used — the general average of deaths, under their treatment, remained the same.

"Under homœopathic treatment, the mortality, calculated precisely in the same manner, is reduced to almost an incredible extent — the general average of deaths in private and hospital practice not being over 16 per cent. In private practice, 11 per cent, or one death in every nine cases, is the highest average, and in hospitals 33 per cent."

Dr. DUNHAM closes his article on cholera as follows :

"Summing up the whole number of patients hitherto reported as treated homœopathically, in Europe and America, both in private and in hospital practice, we find a mortality of 8 per cent, while the most favorable statement of mortality under allopathic treatment is 32 per cent."

Or, in other words :

"Let it be remembered, as a grand result of statistics hitherto, that in cholera the homœopathic treatment saves 91 in 100 cases ; allopathy saves never more than 68 in 100 cases."

